[139 cont.]
727 children of the defeated are carried off, and there is evidence of the relentless pursuit of victory in D'Urville's time when three villages were abandoned by their inhabitants and fell into ruins. Allegedly the victors confiscated the land, but it is not said whether they made use of it. Quiros speaks of slavery in [567] Taumako (2). The skulls of slain enemies were probably hung

2. D'Urville, pp. 166, 190. Dalrymple, p. 131. Dillon, p. 170. Joest in Baessler, p. 379, denies that there is slavery on Ndeni.

in the bachelors' houses, at least on Vanikoro. According to [216] the data that Quiros obtained in Taumako, cannibalism was not 726 practiced on Vanikoro (3). As a signal of peace, the waving of

3. Dillon, pp. 157, 232 (skulls of Europeans), 269. D'Urville, pp. 159, 217.

a green bush is mentioned by Quiros for Taumako and by Markham for Nukapu, while for Vanikoro Dillon mentions the throwing of twigs into the water. D'Urville speaks twice of the waving of white cloths, once toward Europeans; a European example for this is perhaps not to be definitely excluded (4).

4. Dalrymple, p. 128. Dillon, p. 145. D'Urville, pp. 172, 522. Markham, p. 145.

712 The fortifications of the inhabitants of the northern islands have already been mentioned (5). Taumako, the natives of

5. Cf. pp. 37 and 49.